App. F. IX-4

1927-28
(P&S)

File No. 5427

Previous References
P&S 54-27 (3+5-
" 54-27 (1+2)

Serial Nos. 446

Later References
P&S. 91-28 (1)
81-29 (1+2)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Nil

(30)

Part B for Jan 1928.

SUBJECT

Visit of Mr. B. Puttanja Superintendent Government Press to some of the important Presses in Bombay, Poona & Hyderabad

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3l-6.

Do

The Superintendent
Govt Printing

NVCB 393 (10-) 28

Records the Communication from the Govt Printing Enquiring a report of the result of his visit to some of the important presses in Bombay, Poona, & Hyderabad & calls for his proposals about his suggestions

JM

General and Revenue Secretariat. Pass. File No. 54 of 1927.

Serial No.

4 From the Supdt Govt Printing Bangalore
No P. 378-3. d 21. 5. 28
with reference to Govt No G. 11397-9 / Pass 54. 27. 2. d 7. 4. 28 Re his deputation to Madras forwarding a report of his visit to some of the most important presses in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad.

1) Submitted for perusal and orders.

2) The conclusion of the Report Re the result of his visits are contained in pages 16 to 20 of the report. The most important of them are

(A) (1) The equipment of the Press with certain machinery for which the State a capital grant of at least a lakh of Rupees is wanted. This Owing to the financial stringency it would not be possible to arrange for a grant of a lakh of Rupees for this purpose. The equipments proposed must be got gradually little The Report has been given the sanction of Rs 5000 for the purchase of machinery in the next years budget.

(B) The second point dealt by him is the improvement of the accommodation in the Press. The Supdt may perhaps be requested to depute in Consultation with the Chief

Note—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

General and Revenue Secretariat. 228 File No. 57 of 192 ?

Serial No.

Engineer the probable amount that would be required to effect the improvements proposed by him

(C) The third proposal is the increase of the hours of daily work in the Presses from six to eight hours knocking off on Saturdays at 1. P.M. If the proposal involves no additional expenditure it may perhaps be accepted.

Sd) Nor orders

16 4) The report is interesting particularly the portions relating to the Stamp manufactory at Nasik, the Photo Zinco Office Poona, and the Gazet Press at Hyderabad.

5) In regard to the Suggestions made by the Superintendent for the enforcement of the prem hours, A + B noted above are a wash out of friends. It is doubtful if even it be possible to find money for the additional machinery and the extension of the buildings next year, or the years after

6) The third Suggestions

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

9755

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 192

Serial No.

about increasing the working hours member of from 6 to 8, and keeping the Canteen open Government at 1 P.M. on Saturdays, may perhaps be approved. The change is clear. If this is approved, we must be prepared for some trouble from the workmen.

Rly 8/6

(Gen. Lacy)

I) I think the Pun requires some additional equipment of the kind indicated by the Supdt. It would perhaps be useful if the Member paid a visit in the Pun & after inspecting its present equipment & working, discuss further details with the Supdt.

3rd Member

RB 9/6/28.

II) This may be placed before the Hon'ble Member.

11th Member.

10258 - 9/6.

RB 11/6

RB 12/6/28

VB 12/6

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL
9 JUNE 1928
No. 12029

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

3755 4

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Pol & File No. S 4 of 192 .

Serial No.

9) The present report may be noted and the Supt asked to send up separate proposals regarding (1) work charges (2) work accommodation (3) increasing the working hours.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
19. JUN. 1928
Reg. No. 7913.

10) Shall we take an Emp Officer visiting the Press

by
19. 6. 28

11) For perusal
Dewan
RG
19/6/28

12) Inviting report.

13) Mash Orders for H. H's perusal.

JM
20-6-28

DFN & DSN Sanctioned
20/6/28

14) Draft DFN and DSN Sanctioned

15) please type
JM 21/6

16) DFN and DSN typed and Sanctioned
RKD
22/6

1066/23/6

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
25. JUN. 1928
Reg. No. 8075

GL Seen ✓ RG 23/6
HH. Mem'r 25/6/28
Dewan

17) F. N. Signed by Members. by
24/6

23/6

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-23

5

Final Note by the Third Member of Council.

Subject:— Report of the result of the visit of Mr.B.Puttaiya, Superintendent, Government Press to some of the important Presses in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad.

These papers relate to the report of the result of the visit of Mr. B. Puttaiya, Superintendent, Government Printing to some of the most important Presses in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad.

Mr. B. Puttaiya in his capacity as Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory was deputed to Nasik to study the process of manufacturing stamps at the Government of India Security Printing Press established there. He was also asked to visit some of the important Printing Presses at Bombay and Poona on the outward journey to Nasik and at Hyderabad (Deccan) on the return journey. He accordingly visited about 15 institutions in these places and has submitted the accompanying report which is submitted for His Highness' gracious perusal.

The proposals of the Superintendent in the matter of the supply of additional machinery, provision of additional accommodation and increasing the present hours of daily work in both the Presses from six to eight hours will be dealt with in the usual course.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
25th June 1928.

6

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Third Member of Council on the subject of the report of the result of the visit of Mr. B. Puttaiya, Superintendent, Government Press to some of the important Presses in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad, for His Highness's gracious perusal.

Mirza M. Ismail
Dewan.

Bangalore.
25th June 1928.

9755.

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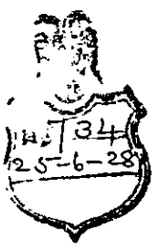
Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.



Report of the visit of Mr. B. Puttaiya, Superintendent, Government Press, to some of the important Presses in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad.

731

Order.

~~KRW~~

28/6/28

C L,
Mr
20-6-28

nu
2/7.
RR
2/7/28

9753

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Parts File No. 54 of 1927.

Serial No.	
	Subd with a draft recording as ordered by the Hon'ble Member of Council at para 9 Supra
	Sd/ for perusal before issue 4/7
	Third Member
	6/7/28.
6	Do Issue 6/7

Govt Printing

No 2393 dt 10.7.1928

Records the communication from the Supdt Govt Printing submitting a report of the result of his visit to some of the important presses at Bombay Poona and Hyderabad and calls for separate proposals about his suggestions.

No. P. 3753.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Bangalore, dated 21st MAY 1928

P.&S. 54-27-4

FROM

B. PUTTAIYA, ESQ., B.A.,
Superintendent, Government Printing,
Bangalore.

TO

R. RANGA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

With reference to G. O. No: G. 11397-9/P.&.S. 54-27-2, dated 7th April 1928, deputing me to proceed to Bombay and Poona on my Journey to Nasik to study the printing of stamps, I have the honour to submit the following report of my visit to some of the most important Presses in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad:-

Government Press - Bombay.- It is a large structure of iron and glass built on the Northern light system of ventilation upon which factories are built. All the activities of the Press are housed under one roof, each section being partitioned off by expanded metal screens. The whole building is lighted up at dusk by moons which shed soft, mellow, white light, illuminating the whole building like moonlight. The building was recently erected and cost about six lakhs of rupees.

All composing is done on monotype and linotype machines hand composing being very little. The Bombay Gazette is composed entirely on a battery of Linotype machines, which turn out enormous number of pages in little time. Bookwork and other Jobs are composed on the Monotype machines of which there are over a dozen casters and two dozen keyboards. The keyboards are all operated by Indian girls of all castes, which was an interesting feature.

All matter sent to the Press is previously edited and typed and then forwarded to the Press for printing. The Superintendent has powers to reject all unedited and new-typed "COPY". This is a great advantage as it results in accurate and quick composing with hardly any corrections and the consequent cheapness of production.

The Machine Section is well-equipped with a large number of printing machines and platen machines of the usual type. One noticeable feature was that each machine has its own motor, with the result that a forest of shafting and belting is entirely eliminated and the risk to life and limb minimised, all tending to impart a tidy and healthy atmosphere to the machine room.

The Proof-readers are not shut up in one room away from the workers,but are accommodated in a row in the composing room itself,so that they are readily accessible to the workmen and work is got through without loss of time.

The Binding room is of the usual pattern,but equipped with all necessary machines.

As all the branches are under one roof, the whole place,on entering,presents an animated appearance and each branch being under the eye of its neighbour,has no scope to idle or dose,with the result that considerable amount of work is got through in a day.

The workmen have been provided with the necessary conveniences. The compositors keep all their clothes in a compartment specially set apart for the purpose and take

their tiffin in the verandah, which runs all round the building, where tables and stools are provided. The girls working on the Mono keyboards are given a retiring and a dining room. Each machineman is given a locker in which he may keep his food and clothes.

The office is located at the main entrance and clerks sit behind counters as in a Bank and do their work. Visitors cannot get in and do their business standing at the counter. This is a very good arrangement tending to brisk work.

The Stationery Depot is housed next door to the Press in a barrack-like building with an open space in the middle. The articles are all stored on iron racks and are provided with metal plates on which cards are inserted which indicate at a glance, the quantities received and issued day by day and the actual stock on hand on each day.

Although the equipment of the Press is nothing extraordinary except that it is fully equipped with all the machinery required to cope with the huge demands of the Bombay Government, the organisation and efficient running of the Press in conjunction with its vast and open building which conduces not a little for continuous animated activity, are much to be admired and copied.

The Times of India Press, Bombay.- This Press is specially equipped to do high class illustrated work and newspaper work. The binding and a portion of the printing departments are accommodated under a large iron and glass roof while the composing, engraving and other

branches are accommodated in different rooms upstairs and downstairs, while the large newspaper Presses occupy the basement.

The composing department consists of a large number of monotypes and linotypes, the former doing book-work and the latter the newspaper work. A complete equipment of photo-engraving apparatus consisting of cameras, etching machinery, routing machines, with artists and draughtsmen, is installed.

The machines consist of a large number of ordinary ones doing the usual Job works, but there are some special machines suited for printing color work. For newspapers, there are three Rotary presses which print, fold and deliver the papers at 5 to 10 thousand an hour. Each machine has its own motor, and shafting and belting are avoided as much as possible. European Engineers, Machinemen and Overseers are employed to supervise the work in almost every Branch.

In the Binding Department, a number of book-sewing machines and a cutting machine which trims books on all the three sides in one stroke, attracted attention.

Proof-readers and the keyboards of the Monotype machines are working in the composing department itself.

The machines and other equipment are suited to the class of work turned out by the Press and no money has been spared to equip it with the best machinery possible. Added to it, European workmen turn out high class work with the assistance of Indians. The office is designed and worked like a bank with counters as in the Government Press, Bombay.

The Guzarati Type Foundry, Bombay.- This is entirely an indigenous enterprise which owes its development and expansion to the energy and ability of Mr. Modi. a business like young man. This firm builds its own type-casting machines (hand-worked) and prepares its own punches, matrices and types in English, Marati and Urdu. The types are also manufactured on the electro-typing system. The range and variety of types manufactured by the firm is vast and fill three large rooms. They cast types, build type-casting machines and their accessories, such as, moulds, and deal in all type-casting material. They have also in stock a number of American and German machines for sale as well as trade books dealing with the subject of Printing. They are printing their own catalogue of types, borders, etc., at their own Press which consists of a German Printing Machine, an American Platen and cases of type of their own manufacture. The printing done on the German machine is excellent.

One comes away from this Press with an admiration for the energy and enterprise of its founder who is full of enthusiasm and earnestness. No wonder he is doing good business and has made a name for his firm.

Bolton Brothers, Bombay.- This is a Parsee firm which is doing a large amount of lithographic colour work such as labels. The Press is very big consisting of a large number of lithographic Presses, Machines and one Offset machine just installed, to work which they have imported a European workman. The work turned out on this machine was beautiful.

The British India Press, Bombay.- This is also a very large Press doing a great amount of Railway work. Monotypes and Linotypes are doing most of the composing work. Litho and Offset color work was in full swing. Messrs. Ahmed Ali Abdulla[al]y, the well-known stationers of Bombay, are the proprietors and they have sunk a vast sum of money to install this huge Press. The printing machines are of the ordinary type, but are numerous in number : so also the binding machinery.

The Indian Daily New Press, Bombay.- The Indian Daily News is one of the most popular papers in Bombay. It is composed on a battery of composing machines called Inter-types, which are, similar to linotypes, but are, it is stated, simpler in mechanism. The printing is done on ordinary Wharfedale Printing Machines. There is a fully equipped photo-engraving plant which makes half-tone blocks for printing in the newspaper. There are artists who touch up pictures that are received from correspondents of the paper. The printing office is just like an ordinary place with no special features in it.

Security Printing Press, Nasik.- All the postal and fiscal stamps required by the Government of India as also the post cards, postal envelopes, copy papers are printed in this Press. A separate block of buildings has just been erected and machines installed therein for printing the Currency Notes of all denominations.

The buildings are constructed on the Northern Light system with serrated roofs of glass and iron, with iron pillars to support them. All the printing activity is carried on under one roof with partitions of expanded metal screens dividing one branch from the other. Quarters are

provided for the staff in the big compound of the Press and the entire buildings have cost Rs. 18 lakhs.

The printing machinery housed in the Stamp Factory cost Rs. 8 lakhs, while that installed in the Currency Note Factory has cost Rs. 6 lakhs.

Of the stamps, the Postage stamps and Court Fee stamps are printed on ordinary flat bed printing machines from dies got prepared in England from Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Company of London. As the machines are provided with special ink distributing and inking arrangements and as the dies are prepared in the best manner possible, the printing is very neat indeed. Gummed paper of a special composition is used, which lends itself nicely for the printing, and enhances its beauty. The General and Copy stamps are printed on Offset machines, the zinc plates being prepared by the photo-zinco process, i. e., the stamp to be printed is photographed and the negative is put in contact with the prepared surface of a zinc plate and exposed to sun, which prints the image on the zinc plate. The plate is then put on the Offset Machines and copies printed off. The Offset printing gives excellent results and the printing is fine.

The Post cards are printed on long rotary machines fed from the reel. There are eight such machines manufactured by L. Chambon of Paris. Special attachments are provided on the machine for overprinting the stamps with the words " SERVICE " etc. The stamp on the card is printed from an ordinary line block attached to the machine, which impresses the card as the sheet passes along unwinding itself from the reel. The machines deliver the cards in sixteens cut to size.

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There is therefore no further collecting to be done except the sixteen cards are removed and bands are wrapped round by hand.

The postal envelopes are made as follows:-

The sheet of paper is punched to the required shape on a punching machine. These punched sheets are fed into envelope-making machines which gum the edges, fold the flaps and deliver the envelopes counted in sixteens. The envelopes so made are fed by hand into embossing presses, with the result that they come out duly embossed with the head of the King-Emperor. These embossing machines have automatic inking apparatus and a female die from which a male die is made by a special composition called "FORCE", which sets hard like stone in a short time.

The perforating of stamps is done on special perforating machines running at high speed called Grover's Comb perforating machines. All the four sides of a stamp are perforated in one impression by a comb-like needle arrangement on the machines. The combs are adjustable to the required length and breadth of the stamps. These machines perforate and deliver more than 1000 stamp sheets per hour.

There is a most up-to-date photo-engraving plant installed under the management of a very able European artist. He designs all the stamps and currency notes and cheque patterns and photographs them and prepares negatives for printing ~~for~~ from zinc. As many labels of stamps as are required to be put on a sheet of paper are laid down by photography by means of a special machine called the Step and Repeating machine, in which the photographic

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plate is so arranged that it travels in front of the camera to the required distance by means of minute adjustments. Stamps are designed and printed for other Indian States also.

All the Overseers in charge of the branches are Europeans imported from England from the very firms who were printing stamps and currency notes for the Government of India in London, such as Messrs. Thomas de la Rue ~~and~~ & Company, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons., and so on. The quality of printing has not therefore suffered from its being done in India. Indian workmen are rapidly learning up the various processes under these ~~the~~ able overseers.

A separate report has been submitted to the Stamp Commissioner submitting detailed proposals for the printing of our Receipt Stamps in the light of the experience gained from a visit to the Nasik Press.

Photo-Zinco Office, Poona.- In this Press, all the maps required by the Government of Bombay are printed and also half-tone blocks are made and all illustrated work printed. The Press is equipped completely with all the machinery and plant required for map printing, process block-making and picture printing.

A large establishment of artists, draughtsmen and photographers is maintained. The making of maps is not done in the Press, but it is only the printing that is undertaken. The draughtsmen trace the maps on to the surface of litho transfer paper by placing a transparant paper on a written map. When the map so traced is transferred on to the zinc plate by the Pressman, the draughtsman touches up the transferred design on the zinc

RP

plate itself, so as to make the drawing clear. In many cases, the maps are photographically reduced or enlarged in size. The negative so prepared is placed in contact with the prepared plate of zinc and an image obtained on it. This image is touched up so as to make the faint lines, if any, clear. The zinc plate is then put on the litho printing machine and copies are printed off.

The printing is done on offset machines which yield very good impression. There are also flat-bed litho machines which print the ordinary maps, high class illustrated work being done on the offsets.

The half-tone blocks are made in the same way as zinc plates, but instead of zinc the negative is printed on prepared copper and then etched in acid so as to raise the lines of the image for printing purposes. The printing of the half-tone blocks is done on ordinary letter-press machines and some very good machines specially adapted for the purpose such as the Centurette and the phoenix platen are installed.

An interesting process which came to my notice in this Press is the Photo-copy work which consists in photographing the pages of registered documents for delivery to the parties who ask for copies of registered deeds. Mr. Audy, the Superintendent, has invented a special photo equipment which photographs the pages of documents at the rate of 200 an hour on a film such as the Cinema film. This film is developed and printed on P.O.P paper and if required, the page can be enlarged to the size required by placing the film in an enlarging machine, photographing and developing and again printing on P.O.P. paper. This struck me as an ingenious arrangement

and the Bombay Government are making use of this process for obtaining copies of all registered documents for delivering to parties at a very cheap rate. I brought some specimens and literature on the subject detailing the advantages of the system and have given them to the Inspector-General of Registration for perusal.

The 'Mahâratta' and 'Kesari' Press, Poona.- The 'Kesari' is the most widely circulated newspaper printed in Marâti in the Bombay Presidency. The Editor said it has a circulation of 25,000 copies weekly. The 'Mahâratta' is printed in English and is also popular, though its circulation is not so extensive as the "Kesari". As is well known, both these papers were being edited by the late Mr. Tilak.

The Press is equipped to print these two papers only and no other work is undertaken. The compositors do the composing a little every day, while the printing is done only once a week, all the machines being kept idle during the other days of the week.

There is a small rotary printing machine which prints 6,000 copies per hour and this works for about four hours every week to print the "Kesari". Machinery to stereotype the type and bending the plate for clamping on the cylinder of the machine is installed. It is a simple machine manufactured by the Northern Press and Printing machine company, South Shields, England.

The Press makes its own punches and matrices of Mahrati letters and casts its own type. There is another ordinary

printing machine upon which the "Mahratta" is printed and also one treadle machine.

The work rooms are kept very neat and tidy.

The Chitrasala Press, Poona.- This is one of the largest litho printing works in Poona under the capable management of Mr. V. G. Joshi and his assistant. It turns out a large amount of colour printing by lithography. There are four litho printing machines - two German and two English. There is also a photo-engraving plant for making half tone and line blocks. Maps are also drawn and printed on litho machines. All maps required for the Educational Departments to be used in Primary Schools such as Alphabetical charts, picture charts are printed in this Press. The work is not of very high class, but the volume is great.

The Press publishes a Magazine called " Chitramaya Jagat" in Marati, fully illustrated, including some amusing cartoons and is stated to be extremely popular. The proprietor and his sons and nephews, who have visited Germany and England, are managing the concern.

The Poona Litho Works.- This is a smaller litho Press than the Chitrasala Press, but does many other varieties of work than litho printing. A photo-engraving plant for making half-tone blocks is also installed. Besides, an ink grinding mill for making painting inks is also working. There are two litho machines, of which one is a flat-bed offset machine. The half-tone work and letter-press is printed on an ordinary Wharfedale printing machine. The Press publishes a Marati Magazine called " Balodayan ".

The Proprietor, Mr. Sahasra budde is an enterprising and enthusiastic gentleman who has had some training in colour

printing in Germany. He is conducting a school of photography and printing crafts as well.

Government Press, Hyderabad (Deccan).- The Press is located in the premises of the Central Jail and being in the course of organisation and development is fully ~~equipped~~ equipped with many up-to-date machines of the latest manufacture. There are a number of lithographic machines for printing Urdu works and a few modern printing machines for letter-press.

The composing is done on Monotype machines only and there are ~~to~~ two Mono type-casting and lead and rule casting machines.

All the needed Binding Machinery such as Wire and thread stitching machines, numbering machines, ruling, cutting and folding machines are installed and some very good binding work is done. There is an envelope cutting machine also.

There is an up-to-date type foundry in which Urdu types of the approved style are cast. The introduction of this new style of Urdu type is likely to revolutionise Urdu printing in the State, as it will entirely supersede the present crude method of writing the manuscript on litho transfer paper by an army of caligraphists and printing it on litho stones. The printing from the type is very neat and the Press is justly proud of the achievement. The State has given all facilities and has invested a large sum of money on punch cutting and matrix making and also on installing up-to-date machinery for printing the new Urdu type which is called the Nastalique type.

The Press has its own workshop for doing all minor repairs arising in the Press. It is equipped with lathes and drills

and other workshop machinery on a small scale.

The Usmania University Press, Hyderabad.- This is a purely lithographic Press where the manuscripts which are in Urdu on all general and scientific subjects are copied out by hand on transfer paper by caligraphists, which is then transferred on the stone and printed therefrom either on a hand press or a litho machine.

There are a large number of hand presses and only three machines. The introduction of the Nastalique type referred to above will eliminate the litho printing and up-to-date letter-press machines will take their place in a short time.

The illustrations that are printed in the best scientific books of the West are carefully copied out by clever draughtsmen on transfer paper and transferred on stone and printed. In this manner, all Urdu Text Books of the University are illustrated with the best illustrations printed in the advanced books of the West at a very little cost.

The Binding Department is fully equipped with all the latest time and labour-saving machinery such as Cutting, Folding, Rounding, Backing, Stitching and Sewing machines, and as a result the binding work turned out is very good indeed.

Stamp Printing at the Mint, Hyderabad.- H. E. H. The Nizam's Government print their own postage and fiscal stamps, for which they have a well-equipped Press in the Mint where the State coins are minted. The Receipt and Court Fee stamps and also the smaller postage stamps are engraved into the plate by hollow lines and are printed on copper-plate printing

presses by hand. The sheets will have to be damped and the ink on the surface of the plate has to be wiped before printing is done. This is a slow and tedious process although the printing is good. The gumming is done by hand.

The genral stamps and post cards are printed on ordinary printing machines from stereoplates. The envelopes are embossed on the ordinary embossing machines.

The Press is a fairly large one consisting of over a dozen machines of various kinds. Realising that the present method of Stamp printing is cumbersome, the authorities have submitted proposals to Government for introducing the offset method of printing stamps on the lines of the Security Press at Nasik.

The Stationery Depot, Hyderabad.- This was organised two years ago on the same lines as our Stationery Depot here. The articles are all kept on iron racks and paper is stored in a large godown.

Some of the articles supplied to the offices are interesting and worth noting. Spitoons (two kinds:one kind for officers and another for officials), Tumblers (glass and aluminium), Cycles (Rs. 64/- each), Type-writers, Gestener's duplicating machines, Soap (Pears for officers and Sunlight for officials), Aligarh locks impressed with Government mark, Fountain pens and inks and similar articles are all supplied from the Stationery Depot to all offices which are required to pay and buy them from the Depot. All other Stationery articles and printing and writing papers supplied are similarly charged to the departments concerned. This is a cumbersome arrangement as it involves a good deal of bill making and bill collecting in the office.

VM

Conclusion.- The visits to the various Presses mentioned above has been very interesting and informing. In all the Presses, Indian workmen are acquitting themselves creditably in handling high class and complicated machinery of the latest pattern. The Presses under the management of Indian Managers and Superintendents in Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad, especially in the last place, have shown commendable enterprise, resourcefulness and efficiency in the organisation and working of the Presses under their charge.

The tendency is to make the Presses self contained and equip them with all the latest labour and time-saving machinery in order to turn out good work in less time.

The visit has brought home to my mind with greater force the desirability of completing the equipment of our Press with certain machines which are still needed and the advisability of installing offset machinery for lithograph printing and a photo-engraving plant for preparing half-tone blocks for all our illustrated work. These two are a desideratum and are long overdue.

Composing by hand is getting out of date. Composition on either Monotype or linotype machines is the order of the day even in privately owned Presses. It is therefore absolutely necessary to increase the number of our monotypes, which are only two now, by another two at least, so that we may be able to handle all the work that comes along with great expedition.

In the binding department, our machinery is short by a good book-sewing machine, a book-backing machine, a few more

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numbering machines, one or two rotary perforating machines and another folding machine. All these machines are absolutely necessary for dealing quickly with the volume of work that is daily increasing.

In the Foundry, another good type-casting machine, a lathe and other workshop requisites for a small printer's workshop are urgently required and have to be newly added.

In the printing department, we have no doubt very good machines, but some of them have become too old for modern requirements. A few machines fully equipped for high class work are urgently needed.

On the whole, I think our Press can compare most favourably with any of the Presses in other Cities for the class of work it is doing, but if the above shortcomings in its equipment are remedied, it can challenge comparison with any other high class printery in India.

What is required is a capital grant of at least a lakh of rupees for equipment. In the printing line now-a-days, a sum of ten thousand rupees hardly fetches a good composing or a printing machine. High class machinery is all valued above ten thousand rupees. Consequently, a lakh of rupees is nowhere for buying the machinery referred to above that is needed for the Press. If, therefore, one lakh of rupees is at least granted and spread over two years, if it cannot be spared in one year, we may set our Press x on a high level of efficient equipment that can vie with that of any other similar Press in this country.

The accommodation in the Press is also insufficient.

Additional floor space is urgently required and it seems to me that instead of adding new buildings, the existing open quadrangles may be covered over with an all-over structural glass and iron roof on the northern light system upon which the Bombay Government Press and the Nasik Security Press are built. We can then have all our composing, machine and binding branches accommodated in this new space with ample freedom and facility for moving about and working briskly. No doubt, the work is costly, but instead of taking up all the quadrangles at the same time, we may begin with one in the first instance.

It is also desirable to provide accommodation in the Press compound for a few employees of the Press and two officers. Some lines may be built in the rear of the Press compound and the existing quarters may be suitably enlarged and another similar one newly erected for accommodating two officers of the Press. The advantage of having two officers and some men living in the Press premises is great in the interests of quick and efficient despatch of Government work.

No Press or Factory works anywhere for less than eight hours a day. Ours is the only Press, so far as I know, which has six working hours per day. Even in our own State, the Railway and Industrial workshops, the Bangalore and other Private Presses work over eight hours a day.

There is a distinct advantage in working longer hours. Greater volume of work is turned out and the workers feel the toil of work sufficiently keenly to enjoy the release from labour and the leisure coming thereafter. The hours of labour should not be either too few or too many, but the happy medium is good for all all-round.

I therefore think that it would be well to increase the hours of daily work from six to eight hours, knocking off on Saturdays at 1 P.M. This arrangement will give 45 hours a week instead of 36 hours as at present. The working hours may be from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and 1-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. on all week days except Saturday, when they may be from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. only. These hours are adhered to in all well-conducted factories and Presses in every important City and I think we may adopt the same here also.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my grateful acknowledgments for the very kind assistance so very cordially rendered to me by Mr. W. J. Quixley, the representative of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Bombay, who was kind enough to take and show me round all the Presses in Bombay, to Lt: Col: G. H. Willis, R.E., Master of the Security Printing Press at Nasik who received me very kindly and showed me every consideration and gave me all the needed help and advice most willingly and cheerfully, to Mr. Audy, Superintendent of the Government Photo-Zinco Office at Poona, who took great pains to show me round every detail of his large Press and to Mr. R.V. Pillai, Bar-at-law, -- Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Hyderabad, Deccan, who showed me both the Government and the University Presses as also the Stamp Manufactory and the Mint of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and never spared himself to make my visit interesting and informing. I am also deeply thankful to Messrs. M. C. Modi of the Guzarati Type Foundry, Bombay, Padmanabha Menon of the Indian Daily News, Bombay, Widwanse, Manager of the Kesari Press, Poona, V. J. Joshi, Proprietor of the Poona Chitrasala works and Sahasra budde, Proprietor of the Poona Litho works, who received me cordially as soon

as I announced myself to them and showed me their respective factories and gave me all the information I sought.

In this manner, my visit to the principal cities of the Deccan has been highly instructive and very pleasant to look back upon. I feel proud and elated to record that a Mysorean is a most welcome visitor everywhere and receives high consideration and deferential treatment in all quarters. The Mysore State carries with it the magic of our most beloved His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness's enlightened and progressive administration. If there is any element of success in my tour as described above, it is due to my being received and respected and helped as a subject of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and an officer of the Government of His Highness.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. Shivaiya

Superintendent,
Government Printing.

D.V.S.

P.S. 54-27-6

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Letter No.P.3753 dated 21st May 1928 from the Superintendent, Government Printing submitting a report of the result of his visit to some of the important Presses at Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad.

Order--No. G 393

Dated Bangalore, the 10th July 1928.

Recorded.

2. The Superintendent is requested to submit separate proposals about the suggestions regarding the supply of additional machinery, the provision of additional accommodation, and increasing the present hours of daily work in both the Presses.

General Secretary to Government

To

The Superintendent, Government Printing.

9-7-28